GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2586
ANSWERED ON:07.03.2003
EDIBLE OIL IN GUJARAT
PUSHPDAN SHAMBHUDAN GADHAVI

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of vegetable oil and other cooking oils in the country particularly in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the demands of the above mentioned varieties of oil in Gujarat;

(c) whether supply of edible oil is sufficient to meet the demand; and

(d) if not, the remedial measures proposed to be taken to meet the shortfall?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (S SREENIVASA PRASAD)

(a): The total production of edible vegetable oils and other cooking oils like hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati) in the country during the last 3 years is as under :-

(In lakh MT)

Year	Production of edible vegetable oils	Production of vanaspati
1999-2000	6014	11.90
2000-2001	55.04	13.60
2001-2002	61.33	13.80

Data relating to annual production of edible oils (State-wise) is not maintained as there is no restriction on inter-State movement of oilseeds/oils.

(b): The demand of vegetable in the country during the current year is estimated at 103 lakh MTs. Data relating to demand of edible oils (State-wise) is not maintained as there is no restriction on inter-State movement of oilseeds/oils.

(c): No, Sir.

(d): The domestic supply of edible oils in the country is not sufficient to meet the demand. The shortfall is met through import of edible oils under OGL (Open General Licence). The remedial measures taken and efforts made to increase the indigenous production of oilseeds and hence of edible oils include:-

(i) A Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme is implemented in 25 State covering 395 selected Districts to increase the production of oilseeds/edible oils in the country.;

(ii) A Technology Mission on Oilseeds is in place to harness appropriate production processing and management technology;

(iii) Intensification of research efforts to increase the production of oilseeds.

(iv) Increasing the areas under non-traditional oilseeds crops, like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.,

(v) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds,

(vi) Assistance for oil palm development

(vii) Better incentives to producers through fixation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) of major oilseeds,

(viii) Use of indigenous oils in the manufacture of Vanaspati to at least 25% of the production, on a monthly basis, is mandatory, at present. Higher use of expeller mustard oil in the manufacture of Vanaspati up to 30% has also been allowed. The objective is to incentivise the farmers in terms of better returns for their production,

(ix) In order to harmonise the interest of domestic oilseeds growers, consumers and processors and to regulate imports of edible oils to the extent possible, the duty structure on edible oils is reviewed from time to time.